THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

To

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOLUME XXXII.
NUMBER 49.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1885.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

WEEK BEFORE last a horrible discovery was made in the shape of several limbs, apparently of a human body, and some pieces of flesh found floating in a tank at Bhowanipore. The Police on enquiry were of opinion, that they belonged to the person of some female, probably an up-country one, inasmuch as some parts of the limbs bore tattoo marks, and the limbs appeared to have been cut by an unpractised hand. The limbs and flesh were sent to Dr. Mackenzie, of the Campbell Hospital, and, we understand, they were examined by that gentleman with the assistance of the Professors of the Medical College. The experts were of opinion that the limbs did not belong to one human form, some resembling those of a male and others of a female, while the cuts were such as none but medical students or a practised hand of the dissecting rooms could inflict. The Police are yet without any clue.

GENERAL SIR DONALD STEWART, Bart., G. C. B., K. C. S. I., Bengal S. C., has been granted two years' furlough.

A MILITARY balloon service has been organised in the Russian army. The first balloon experiment was made from St. Petersburg to Novgorod by two lieutenants of the aerostatic detachment of Sappers, accompanied by a professional aeronaut. The journey of about 106 miles was successfully accomplished in five hours. In this connection it may be mentioned that a military carrier pigeon service is also now being arranged. The military journals have lately devoted considerable attention to the subject, and it is understood that the Minister of War has given some official impetus to the movement.

THE SECRETARY of State has appointed a committee, consisting of Sir F. Halliday, Sir H. Davis, General Strachey, and the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell, to enquire into the alleged grievances of the Indian Telegraph Department

DESCRIBING the departure of Theebaw from his capital, the correspondent of an up-country paper says:—"Theebaw looks about his age, under 30, and has rather a mild face, not one betraying treachery or ferocity in any way. He complains of having been misled by the Tinedah Mengyee, at whom, it is said, he hurled a spear yesterday, saying he had been the cause of all his misfortunes. Theebaw's passage through the city was a most extraordinary spectacle, the cries of the women being particularly thrilling. When the bank of the river was neared, the crowd grew so dense as to impede progress, and the troops had to force a way for Theebaw's carriage through. Theebaw complained bitterly of the way his people had deserted him. Of 300 maids-of-honour, only 17 remained this morning. They looted the palace and our troops on guard behaved admirably in the face of great temptations."

SIR ALFRED LYALL held an Agricultural Durbar at Lucknow on Friday before last—that is, a Durbar for the reception of people interested in the agriculture of the province. Some fifty or sixty talukdars and zemindars from the North-West and Oudh, who had interested themselves in the promotion of agricultural improvements, were present. His Honour addressed the Durbaris, thanked them for their voluntary labours during the past year in supplying the Director with monthly forecast of the condition and prospects of the principal export crops, and hoped they would continue their assistance.

MR. ARNEMAN, an agent for some German commercial houses, and two other Europeans went on board the head-quarters steamer, as soon as the flotilla arrived off Mandalay, and gave an account of their experiences. He and his friends had armed themselves with revolvers and *dahs*, and remained in their houses, which they had barricaded. The majority of the other Europeans had gathered in Dr. Berbiere's house. No violence had been offered them, Theebaw having issued orders that no *kullahs* (foreigners) were to be molested. One Burman who had thrashed an Indian Mussulman, was flogged at every street corner. The Kinwoon Mengyee was mainly instrumental in securing the safety of the Europeans.

THE BOMBAY Town Council has decided to recommend a grant by the Corporation of Rs. 100 a month to the school for deaf and dumb children, lately established in Bombay by Bishop Meurin.

THE NUMBER OF torpedo-boats for the defence of Hong Kong is to be increased from four already there, to ten, eight of which will be first-class boats. Has the step any political significance?

THE LUCKNOW Exhibition was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor on the afternoon of the 2nd. His Honor was received at Canning College, where the Exhibition is held, by the committee and numerous civil and military officers.

TUESDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.

THE HARLEQUIN the *Saturday Evening Journal* squeaks in the following strain with reference to the Viceroy's speech at the Gowalior Banquet. "I fancy, however, that very few native chiefs ever pay much attention to what appears in native papers, especially those published in Bengal, for the proud Rajput nobles by no means look upon the Bengali as a man and a brother, any more than a Bengali Brahmin looks upon a *dhangur* in a similar light."

MR. STUART Cumberland has been at Hyderabad, reading Nawab Salar Jung's thoughts.

EVEN MADAME Patti, it is said, is affected by the "depression in trade." In 1883, in America, she received 1,000 guineas for each perfomance, but on her last visit *only* £800. At Covent Garden last season the terms were £500 nightly; but for the forthcoming representations in Paris the terms will be a paltry £480 per night.

THE GOVERNMENT of Chili have reason to be proud of their railway system. The net receipts for the present year are estimated at £6,500,000, being nearly 18 per cent. of the total revenue of the Republic.

THE *Railway and Tramway Express* thinks it a strange fact that Switzerland can boast only of ten miles of Tramway line.

THE FORTY-FOURTH anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Wales was celebrated in the customary manner on the 9th November.

A PARAGRAPH has been going the round of the American papers to the effect that the 800 trains received at and despatched from the Grand Central Station of New York were increased on the 8th of August, the day of General Grant's funeral, to 1,200 trains, conveying 125,000 passengers.

THE QUESTION of the control and management of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital is at present engaging the attention of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. A committee appointed to consider the subject is unanimous in agreeing that the management should be vested in a governing body under the direct supervision of the Corporation.

A MOVEMENT has been started at Broach to preserve the memory of the late Mr. W. B Prescott by erecting a tombstone over his grave. The idea of such a memorial originated with the native inhabitants of Broach, among whom Mr. Prescott, had many warm friends.

THE LEADER of the gang of fanatic Talavias who killed Mr. Prescott, has been captured at Godhra, in the Panch Mahals.

IT IS announced that the Nizam's Government has ordered the payment by the Treasury of the costs recently incurred by Major Nevill prosecuting the editor and proprietor of the *Hyderabad Telegraph* for libel.

THE PUNJAB Draft Tenancy Bill makes the Government demand on the land, the standard by which the rent of a tenant shall be tested, and it fixes the maximum rent for which an occupancy tenant shall be liable as the amount of land revenue and cesses assessed on his holding, plus eight annas per rupee, or fifty per cent. of the land revenue. For the more favoured classes of tenants, the rates are four and two annas per rupee of Government revenue.

IT IS said that the Shrievalty of Calcutta for the ensuing year has been offered to Mr. George Yule of the firm of Andrew Yule and Co. A good selection.

THE MAHARAJAH Dhuleep Singh is reported to contemplate settling at Delhi.

SAYS the *Indian Messenger* we are glad to observe that the two conflicting parties in the New Dispensation Church, are seriously thinking of some sort of union. At a recent meeting held in the Albert Hall, which was fairly representative of both the parties, a society called the Peace Society was established, and resolutions for holding united services were passed. But it was chiefly a meeting of lay members—the apostolic body being conspicuous by their absence. The latter gentlemen, we understand, are not much in favour of the establishment of a separate Society. They look upon the Durbar as the only authoritative body in the church, and consider conformity to its decisions as the *sine qua non* of Church membership. This removes altogether the ground upon which these lay members were trying to unite; for it is the aim of this Society to bring together into some sort of union and co-operation, even those who do not fully accept the authority of the Durbar. Thus the hopes of reconciliation seem to be still distant. But let the friends of peace persevere.

DO FISH SLEEP?—This interesting question is answered in a communication to the *Times*. In order to arrive at a solution of the problem, Mr. W. August Carter, of the late Fisheries Exhibition, has just carried out a series of experiments and investigations at the aquarium of the Inventions Exhibition. After closely watchiug the fish both day and night, he has come to the conclusion that sleep is common to certain fish, and that rest is indulged in by all at intervals, not necessarily at night, but in some cases during the day. Their desire for sleep or rest seems to be governed by the state of the atmosphere, as it is found that they exhibit greater activity during cold weather than when it is hot, and *vice versa*.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.

LADY AITCHISON has sustained a sad loss in the death of her father, Mr. Cox, of Dundee, a large Jute Merchant.

THE QUEEN has appointed General Sir Donald Stewart an extra Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Cuch Behar, with the view of gaining a proper representation of the *Fauna* and resources of his territory in the forthcoming Colonial and Indian Exhibition, has made a grant of £500, together with skins of animals and birds found in Cuch Behar.

THE MADRAS Chief Magistracy seems to be a monopoly of the military. Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald J. Smith has been appointed in Colonel Weldon's place on his elevation to the Commissionership of Police.

SAYS the *Indian Daily News*, Mr. Justice Trevelyan has announced his determination not to sit in any case, however old, in which he at any time held a brief, or was otherwise professionally engaged before his elevation to the Bench.

THE section of the Southern Mahratta Railway from Poona to Kolhapore will be opened for traffic in August next.

THE Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlick, C. S. I., Government Pleader, Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, has been granted leave from the 1st January, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta in order to take his seat as an additional member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

A BOMBAY PAPER hears that the widow of Sir Rundeep Sing, the late Prime Minister of Nepaul, who was assassinated in the recent crisis at Khatmandoo, has forwarded a piteously-worded appeal to the Viceroy for transmission to the Queen-Empress, depicting her present miserable state, and describing how foully her husband was shot in her presence. She asks whether the British Government will allow Jung Bahadoor's daughter to be treated as she has been. She is at present a refugee in the Residency. She says she wants no pecuniary assistance, but solicits justice.

THERE WAS an increase in the number of mortgages registered in the Durbhunga district last year, under the following circumstances. The Maharajah Bahadoor of Durbhunga held a Sabha in Benares, and invited all the Tirhoot pundits to attend it, promising them rewards in cash and robes of honour. This invitation caused such excitement among the learned pundits that even the poorest amongst them, who were utterly unable to pay the expenses of a journey, came forward to contract loans by mortgaging their properties. Besides the expectation of getting the promised rewards, they considered it would be detrimental to their reputation as men of learning if they kept away from the Sabha. The mortgages registered by these pundits were not less than 300.

IT IS reported that Russian agents are displaying the greatest activity throughout Bulgaria and Roumelia, and are endeavouring to persuade the people that they have been deceived by Prince Alexander, and that unless he be deposed, the greatest dangers threaten them.

MR. STEAD wears prison dress, has prison fare, and picks one pound of oakum per diem. A representation has been made to induce the Home Secretary to substitute milder conditions of imprisonment.

THE SECRETARY of State for the Home Department has forwarded to the Governor of Coldbath-fields Prison an intimation that Mr. Stead would henceforth be treated as a first-class misdemeanant.

THURSDAY, 10TH DECEMBER.

MR. D. FITZPATRICK, Secretary to the Legislative Council, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, *vice* Mr. H. T. Crosthwaite, proceeding on leave. Mr. Fitzpatrick will leave Calcutta to take up his appointment on the 15th instant. Mr. Robert Crosthwaite, now in England, who has officiated for Mr. Fitzpatrick on three previous occasions, will probably act as Secretary to the Council.

A THAYETMYO telegram to the *Indian Daily News* says:—"The *Times'* correspondent has been dismissed, nominally for breach of regulations, but obviously on account of his exposure of the condition of the city."

A CONTINGENT of three thousand men is to be sent from Nepaul to the Camp of Exercise at Amballa.

GEOLOGICAL STUDENTS will remember that last year much interest was caused by the announcement that human footprints had been discovered in the solid rock in a quarry over Lake Managua, in the territory of Nicaragua. The interest was increased by the statement that those footprints had been overlaid by 11 different layers of stone, extending to a depth of 2 metres. This seemed to indicate an antiquity for our race quite transcending all conjectures hitherto hazarded. An Austrian gentleman, Herr H. E. Low, has obtained and forwarded to the Imperial Museum in Vienna 12 large stone slabs bearing those footprints. They are about three-quarters of a metre, square, and weigh altogether 35 centners. They can now be easily inspected by European geologists. The footprints are sunk into the stone to a depth of from 8 to 10 centimetres. The stone itself is a porous volcanic tufa, and the superincumbent layers, which had been removed for building purposes, were all of a more or less solid volcanic conglomerate. The footprints are very conspicuous, and seem to be those of three distinct persons, one of whom was a child. It is stated that in one of the overlaying strata impressions of leaves were very numerous and conspicuous. Unfortunately, no specimens of this have been forwarded to Vienna. But it may be safely said that it would be rash to infer an extraordinary antiquity for those footprints from the fact that they have been covered over by several layers of stone to a considerable depth, as they might have been deposited by a succession of volcanic eruptions.

A FRENCH GOVERNMENT has deputed an experienced engineer, M. Charron, to India to draw up a report regarding the construction of a deep water harbour at Pondicherry. M. Charron, will, with the permission of the British Government, inspect the harbours at Madras and Colombo before proceeding to Pondicherry.

THE DEATH of Mr. G. N. Barlowe C. S. I., for seven years Commissioner of Bhagulpore, is announced. Mr. Barlowe was an able and popular officer and the Bhagulpore public will shortly hold a meeting in his honour.

MORE HOSTILITIES are apparently imminent in the Indo-Chinese world. Siam is embarking on a little war of its own, and has despatched a couple of columns against some troublesome tribe on its north-east border.

THE FIRST meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council in Calcutta has been fixed for Friday, 18th instant.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER of Burma shortly proceeds to Mandlay in order to arrange for the administration of the country.

"AMONGST the amenities of schoolboy life at home," says the Lahor paper, "we do not remember ever to have heard of the attempted removal, by means of a poisoned lollipop, of a class-fellow who was likely to prove a formidable rival in the examinations. Recently at Sialkot such an attempt was, however, made by means of *dhatura* mixed in *gur* or some sweetmeat. The idea was evidently new, and the execution was so clumsy that discovery followed as a matter of course. The originating genius will continue his education for some short time to come in the local jail."

THE DEATH is announced, from malarious fever contracted whilst elephant-hunting last spring in the Oude Terai, of the young Raja of Khirigurh, who was well-known as a sportsman, and for the good management of his property.

FRIDAY, 11TH DECEMBER.

MISS C. A. THYM, a Dutch lady, who has just been appointed Conservator of the new Museum of International Art in Amsterdam, is well known in literary and artistic society in London, where she lately spent a considerable time. This is, it is stated, the first instance of a woman being placed in such a position of responsibility.

THE preliminary work for the connection of Ceylon with the triangulation of India is still going on, the progress being slow owing to economy having to be practised in Ceylon, double wooden stages being substituted for masonry towers except where the latter are absolutely necessary. The stages are 40 to 60 feet high, and have to be perfectly rigid. Several years will elapse before the fruits of these labours are available.

A NEWS LETTER states that the practice of self-mutilation to avoid military service has always been of frequent occurrence at Cairo amongst the natives, the eye being the usual organ operated on, although limbs are voluntarily rendered useless also. The military authorities have recently issued a decree that mutilated or not each man must serve when his turn comes, and if unfit for military duty proper, is to be employed as a servant, driver, or such like. In Servia they have lately shot some 70 persons for the offences.

THE SERVICES of Mr. Satyandranath Tagore, District and Sessions Judge of Sholapore-Beejapore, have been placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department for employment on special duty.

ENCOURAGED, IT seems by the success of the *Punjab Notes and Queries*, and urged on by many of those who are interested in Oriental studies, Captain R. Temple is making arrangements to enlarge the scope of his periodical and make it a repository of *Indian Notes and Queries*. The paper in its new form will be welcome to many "old women" who long to see themselves in print. It is difficult to conceive the amount of arrant nonsense which *Notes and Queries* generally contain.

IT IS said that His Excellency the Viceroy has asked for translations of the views expressed by the Native Press of the country regarding Burma affairs. Too late for any good.

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD, C. S. I., was entertained at an evening party by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., of Bombay, Thursday before last.

THE AUTHOR of the late emeute at Katmandu is Bhere Shumshare a son of the late Der Shumshere. General Jeet Jung who has been following the Viceroy about for the past few days, claims the position of Prime Minister, usurped by Bhere Shumshere. He bases his demand on the ground of his being the eldest son of the late Sir Jung Bahadoor, and promises to furnish the Goorkha recruits required for the new regiments in return for the support of the English Government, and also to permit the British Resident to take a part in the administration of the country. A traitor!

SPEAKING at Lucknow, in reply to an address presented by the local Municipality, the Viceroy referred to the position in Burmah. His excellency said:—

The future arrangements to be introduced into that region will now have to be considered, carefully, deliberately, and after a full examination of the various elements of a most momentous question. Undoubtedly it is necessary to the peace and security of Lower Burmah, as well as of our Eastern Indian frontier, that our political ascendancy should prevail throughout the Upper Valley of the Irrawaddy, and whether this may be best secured by the union of both sections of the Burmese people under British rule or by the reconstitution, under certain conditions, of the kingdom of Upper Burmah, is a very grave and serious matter, not to be settled hastily or without the most anxious examination as to what will be conducive to the interests of India, to the welfare of the Burmese people themselves, and to the requirements of the Empire at large. Of this, at all events you may be sure, that the Government of India will not approach the question in any light or thoughtless spirit, nor will it in any way seek to commit the Government of Her Majesty prematurely to a line of action which may not ultimately merit the approval of the English people.

The New Parliament in England is to assemble on the 12th of January next.

SATURDAY, 12TH DECEMBER.

ACCORDING to the *Indu Prokash* the Indian delegates were to have left England for India on the 11th instant.

AN ADDRESS of welcome to Mr. Edwin Arnold as the author of the "Light of Asia" is being signed by the leading Buddhists in Ceylon.

A HANDSOME volume has just been presented to Miss Gordon, sister of the late General Gordon, containing an illuminated address, sympathising with her in her bereavement, and alluding in a touching manner to the virtues of her brother. The preparation of this memorial, or address of condolence, which has been signed by the Princesses of Great Britain, Peeresses of the Realm, and wives of Bishops and of members of the House of Commons, as representing the women of the United Kingdom, has been under the supervision of several noble ladies. The Countess of Pembroke, Countess Cowper, Countess Brownlow, Viscountess Wolseley, Lady Wantage, and Mrs. Goschen, formed the committee, Lady Wantage acting as honorary secretary.

IT IS SAID that a general conference of delegates from the different political Associations in the different Presidencies is to be held during Christmas, probably at Poona, to consider the questions of the constitution of legislative councils, the separation of the judicial from the executive functions, &c. The subjects mooted are good and if properly and judiciously treated might lead to improvement; but the difficulties to surmount are serious.

WE UNDERSTAND that an enquiry is being made into the exact nature and extent of so-called Wahabiism in India. There is so much misconception on the subject that it would be well to analyze the tenets of a form of Muhammadan Puritanism which is as old as Islam itself.

THE KING of Sweeden has nearly finished his History of Europe during the last century. The work will be translated, and will then be published in all principal countries of Europe. It will appear shortly after Christmas.

BY THE death of Dr. W. B. Carpenter the world loses one of the most successful physiologists of the century. Banjamin Carpenter came of a Unitarian, family distinguished alike for their natural gifts, their piety, and public spirit. He was the eldest son of the lamented Dr. Lant Carpenter, the friend and guide of Ram Mohun Roy, and brother of Miss Mary Carpenter. Of late, the deceased enjoyed a retired life, not unbroken, however, by the excitement of scientific investigations.

THE COMMITTEE of the Sitaram Ghose's Street Widow and Orphan Relief Fund, have we are glad to learn, distributed a number of wrappers and warm clothings to the recipients of their charity.

ERRATUM.—On page 571, Coloumn 2, line 28 from bottom, for "Lord" read Lady.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Wednesday*, the *16th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Oxygen Acids of Sulphur.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Thursday*, the *17th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Electro-Magnetism. Electro-Magnetic Rotations.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session Rs. 6, for 12 consecutive lectures, Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

The fee for the Practical Class from regular students is *Annas* 4; from casual students *Annas* 8.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

December 12th, 1885.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1885.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE elections for the next House of Commons are over, and they have entirely upset all old theories about the party leanings of the electors. The belief hitherto has been that the boroughs were mostly in favor of the Liberals, and the Counties in that of the Conservatives, and this was natural. Working men and townspeople, living amidst progressive civilization and floating on the current of advancing ideas, could not but catch the latest ideas, and try to act up to them; whereas farmers and country people, from their mode of life and the even current of thought among them generally betake to Conservatism. The one was for change and advancement; the other for stability and adherence to old established ways. This differentiation has been to a great extent set aside by the Redistribution of Seats Act. Many boroughs have been defranchised, and the voters thereof now come under the head of counties and the extent of this was not fully known when the elections commenced, and the Conservatives built their hopes on the solid support they expected in the counties; but they have been grievously disappointed. The grand total of members required for the House under the new Act is 670 and of the candidates returned 333 are Liberals, 251 are Conservatives, and 86 Parnellites. Ostensibly this is a majority of 82 in favor of the Liberals, an overwhelming majority for all business purposes. But practically such is not the case. The Parnellites are sure to coalesce with the party that will favor them most, and, as the weaker party, however opposed on principle to the doctrine of the Home Rulers, will, for the sake of power and office, bid the highest for their votes, the two leading parties will be very evenly balanced, and whenever Mr Parnell will be disposed to stand in the way, business will be brought to a deadlock. In short, Mr. Parnell will be the master of the situation, and realise the remark that he is the "uncrowned king" of the House. Many more improbable things have happened than that of coalition of the Home Rulers with the Liberals, and such a contingency is possible. Though the Liberals have of late denounced the dissolution of the Union as suicidal, and repudiated in unqualified terms the idea of permitting it, they have always been more friendly to the Irish party than the Conservatives, and many substantial concessions may be made without openly avowing a break of the Union. Party tactics may necessitate a compromise, and a compromise so effected may at once lead to the resignation of the present ministry and a long lease of power to Mr. Gladstone. This however implies a quiet retirement of Lord Salisbury and his party. Such may, and will most probably, not be the case. The ministers will open the House on January 12, and bring forward their programme, and, if it be rejected, resort to the dissolution of the House and another election—a threat which is always very effective. Until recently the cost of a general election was reckoned at over ten millions. The recent Act for the Prevention of Corruption at elections has doubtless reduced this estimate greatly, but still the cost, harassment, anxiety and trouble are such as to deter most members from doing any thing that would lead to a dissolution of the House, and with fair tact and moderation on the part of the ministers the present arrangement may last for some time. Sir Charles Dilke, speaking at Chelsea on the 9th, says Reuter, "denied that the Radicals were anxious to eject the present Government, and said that he believed they would support any Government proposing measures whereon both parties were agreed." And there may be more reliability and frankness in the assurance than what are inherent in such addresses. But on the whole the situation is one of extreme uncertainty as regards the tenure of office of the present ministry.

THE EDUCATIONAL POLICY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

IT is a trite axiom to repeat that there is nothing permanent on earth, and it would be absurd to expect that human institutions should always remain the same. Opinion however is divided as to the rate at which the process of change or evolution should go on in human institutions. In India where the average tenure of office by a civilian head is about, but not quite, four years, the tendency to change is generally held to be uncommonly too rapid, and in certain matters even those heads have admitted that a governor is necessary to make the machinery of administration work more smoothly and beneficially. Education is one of those matters. It suffered materially during the earlier years of the British rule, when Orientalism was the only principle recognised, because it was the hobby of some officer or officers. It gave way to Anglicism under Macaulay and to give it permanency he devised by way of a governor an administrative board which would have a continuity of policy and tradition which would prevent all sudden change. In time, however, Anglicism, pure and simple, got out of fashion and Lord Dalhousie a sworn enemy to boards and corporations abolished the Council of Education, and got up a Director or Dictator whichever we may choose to call the officer, to manage our schools. His successor, a wiser, nobler, and greater statesman, could not however, leave Indian education to the sole care or the caprices of a single officer, and in devising the governing body of the Calcutta University, accepted the traditions of Europe and ordained a Senate. At first this was a healthy body, and it worked very satisfactorily. Sir George Campbell was the first to find fault with it. He wanted it to act as the buffer for his hobbies, and found it recusant. He recorded a minute that from that date *Urdu* should cease to be a language, but he found that the Senate of the University were no more obedient to his will than were the waves of the ocean to the behests of Canute. His successors, less impulsive and less able, but not less fond of power have, off and on tried to bring on a change, and on the whole with fair success. By some manipulation in the election of Fellows and officers they got a marked predominance of influence in the counsels of the University, and with the educational institutions under their own subordinates, they had nothing to fear from the Senate as a distinct and independent body. Such was however not the case in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. They had their Directors; but the Directors could not override or even influence the Senate of the Calcutta University. The cry, therefore, was raised for separate Universities for those places. In the Panjab the argument was clenched by showing that the people desired an Anglo-Oriental system of education and as large subscriptions were got for such a purpose, the Government of India could scarcely refuse the prayer for a separate University. The people and their subscriptions and high education through the Vernaculars were however mere stalking horses. Before two full years had elapsed the Vernaculars were, under the influence of the Director, knocked on the head, and the good faith of the British Government was cast to the four quarters by devoting certain specific funds to general education. The University once given cannot be taken away and a little misapplication of funds does not sit heavy any where. The most curious phase of the question, however, now appears in the action of of the North-West Government. Calcutta is Anglican, and the Punjab is Oriental, and as the North-West wants a separate University of its own it has set up a mixed English and Vernacular platform. The cry is likely to tell and like all political cries its main, and perhaps the only, object is to get a University, and when that is got the cry can take care of itself. This varying and contradictory policy of local Governments is not creditable to them, and it behoves the Supreme Government to see that it does not play into their hands.

3

THE VICEROY'S RETURN.

LORD DUFFERIN will be back amongst us in course of this week and we shall hail his return with sentiments of lively respect and pleasure. Although the recent Viceregal autumn tour was planned on a simple scale without the usual pomp and circumstances, it proved in effect a triumphal procession throughout. Wherever the Viceroy went, His Excellency was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty and joy. Whether in British territory or in Native States, His Excellency's visit showed how devotedly attached are the Princes and people of India to the throne and person of their beloved and gracious Sovereign. It is true in his tour through the country the Viceroy cannot, like an ordinary mortal make an uncontaminated use of his eyes. He does not, he cannot, see things in their naked reality. He sees only the whitewash presented to his view. He sees the inhabitants of those parts of the country through which he passes in their gala dress, and every possible care is taken to keep away disagreeable sights. It is doubtless a great disadvantage. Nevertheless, the Viceroy in his tours sees a great deal, if he is a keen and intelligent observer like Lord Dufferin. His Lordship's recent experiences must have enabled him to realize the vast responsibilities of his position. He has learnt much that will be very valuable to him in the administration of this great Empire, which contains one-sixth of the whole human race. He has made the personal acquaintance of most of the important Chiefs of Rajputana and Central India and the leading men of the British districts which he has visited. We value the recent Vice-regal tour, not only because it has afforded the Viceroy, an opportunity of seeing with his own eyes the grandeur of the empire which His Excellency has been commissioned to rule, in the name and on behalf of our gracious Sovereign, and of becoming personally acquainted with the chiefs and leading men of the territories through which he has passed; but also of unfolding his mind, of enunciating his policy on some of the most important questions of the day, and of doing acts of justice, which have greatly strengthened the loyal sentiments of the Princes and people of the country. The recent tour in the complete success of which we all rejoice, was not a holiday trip. The Viceroy had work to do, and His Excellency has performed it in a most satisfactory manner. It is needless to say that Lord Dufferin has made the most favourable impression on the public mind by his utterances during his recent tour. The character which these utterances have established for him is quite in keeping with what we had a right to expect from his antecedents. His Lordship takes a real and substantial interest in his work, and evinces a most laudable solicitude to do justice in all matters that come before him. He has signalised his recent tour by acts the importance of which cannot be exaggerated. At Ulwar he gave permission to the Maharaja to arm a portion of his army with better rifles than those now in use. At Jeypore he invested the young Chief with full administrative powers in his state, and declared in the most emphatic terms that he would be always anxious to follow and enunciate the policy of assuming towards the Princes of India an attitude of unlimited trust and confidence, and of abstaining as much as possible from all irritating and unnecessary interference with their rule. This important declaration was almost immediately confirmed by the rendition of the Gwalior Fortress and the Morar cantonments to the Maharaja Scindiah and by the permission granted to His Highness to increase his army by three thousand infantry. In the British districts which he visited he announced his determination to further the scheme of local self-government which will for ever remain associated with the name of his predecessor.

The first year of an Indian Viceroy is necessarily spent in learning his business. Lord Dufferin has now passed through his novitiate. His Lordship has made an auspicious beginning and we sincerely trust his Indian career will have a glorious ending. His stay in Calcutta will be short. He will again proceed to Delhi to witness the closing manœuvres of the Camp of Exercise in the middle of the next month, and will in all likelihood visit Burma in order to

settle the future of that country. It is reported that the Viceroy will also see Hyderabad and Mysore during the present cold weather. If so, His Excellency's stay here will not extend beyond a few weeks, and what a crowd of subjects await His Excellency's consideration, and decision during this short interval! The settlement of the Burmese question will of course first engage Lord Dufferin's attention. The Burma expedition has had a bloodless close. Mandalay has been occupied without a struggle, and King Theebaw has surrendered unconditionally to the British General on the promise of his own safety. Upper Burma now lies at the feet of the Empress of India, and Her Majesty can do with it what she likes. The Home Government have left the settlement of the Burmese question in Lord Dufferin's hands. It is now for his lordship to consider whether Upper Burma is to be incorporated with the Indian Empire, or be converted into a protected state under British control. The manufacturers and merchants of Great Britain are naturally in favour of annexation. Under the guidance of Mr. Archibald Colquhoun they have persuaded themselves that the annexation of Upper Burma will be followed by a large extension of British commerce in the East and will offer an extraordinary development to English manufactures. The sanguine anticipations of enthusiastic pioneers of commerce should always be accepted with great caution. We hope Lord Dufferin will not allow himself to be carried away by the unholy agitation now going on in England for this annexation. The *Pioneer* has conclusively shown in a recent able article on the subject that the proposed Indo-Chinese Railway as a trading project has not much to recommend it. Such being the case, the demand of the British community for the annexation of Theebaw's country is extremely unreasonable. Lord Dalhousie annexed Pegu. He said that the English had taken the kernel of Burma and what was left was merely the shell. Medialization will, we believe, fully meet the necessities of the case. The reduction of the ruler of Upper Burma to the position of a protected Indian Prince will entirely exclude foreign influence from that country, and subserve the interests of British trade. Lord Salisbury, in his speech at the Guildhall on the Lord Mayor's Day, pointed to medialization instead of annexation as the best solution of the Burmese question. The mighty British nation can gain nothing by the further extension of its already vast possessions; while the incorporation of Theebaw's dominions with the Indian Empire cannot fail to foster distrust and suspicion in the minds of the feudatory chiefs and neutralize, to a great extent, the excellent effect which has been produced by the restoration of Fort Gwalior.

By far the most important questions which will occupy the Viceroy's consideration during his short stay here relate to the financial arrangements for the coming year. Lord Randolph Churchill, in his Budget speech, announced that the carrying out of the measures decided upon for placing the defences of the country on a sound and satisfactory footing, would involve an addition of two millions to the military expenditure of the Empire. The question is, where is this money to come from? Any increase of taxation in this country cannot but be regarded as a serious evil. Englishmen may say that India is a lightly-taxed country; but they forget that there can be no analogy in matters of taxation between advanced and rich England and backward and poor India. The late Mr. Fawcett has shown that England is fifty-six times richer than India. In a country where more than three-fourths of the entire population depend on land for the means of subsistence and where no less than forty millions pass throuph life in a state of chronic starvation, the imposition of additional burdens on the people would in itself be a grave political danger. The highest authorities in Indian finance are agreed that the extreme limit of taxation in this country has been reached, and that no fresh taxes can be introduced without trenching on the means of subsistence. Under such conditions, every possible effort should be made to see whether the additional military expenditure of two millions a year rendered necessary by the situation on the North-Western Frontier, cannot be met by retrenchment and reform. We believe that this desirable result could be accomplished by enforcing rigid economy and carrying out necessary reforms in all departments of the administration, without impairing their efficiency in the slightest degree. Take, for instance, the army charges. The carrying out of the recommendations made by the Army Commission which assembled at Simla in 1879 under the presidency of Sir Ashley Eden, will result in a saving of something like a million without reducing the armed forces of the Empire by one single fighting man. We do not see any reason why effect should not be at once given to those recommendations, unless indeed, it be their adoption to curtail the valuable patronage now enjoyed by the Horse Guards. Sir Frederick Roberts, the new Commander-in-Chief, was a member of the Army Commission, and although he could not owing to the fresh outbreak of hostilities in Afghanistan in the autumn of 1879 occasioned by the massacre of the Cavagnari Mission, attend all the sittings of the commission, he generally concurred in its report. Now that General Sir Henry Norman is no longer in the India Council, the greatest obstacle to a reorganisation and reform of the Indian army has been removed. The present time seems to be peculiarily opportune for carrying out the recommendations of the Army Commission. If this be done—as it ought to be without any further delay—it will only remain to provide another million. The number of British troops serving in India will be increased by 10,000 men. The Home Government have not yet decided upon the measures to be adopted for supplying this additional force. In connection with this question it should be seriously considered whether India ought not to be allowed to have a local European army as she had before the Mutiny. This subject is so important that we shall discuss it fully in a separate article in an early issue. There can be no doubt that if the partnership now existing between England and India in army matters were dissolved, the additional European troops required for this country could be provided without adding a single farthing to the present army charges. Then, the Home charges should be carefully scrutinized. They have been steadily growing since the last few years, and they now constitute a serious drain on the finances of the Empire. We do not say anything about retrenchment and reform in the civil departments in this country. We feel assured that if only the Army were reorganized and the Home charges overhauled the additional expenditure which we are now called upon to provide could be met without any increase of taxation. Lord Dufferin's generous sympathy, liberal ideas, and sincere solicitude for the good of the people of India have already enlisted their confidence, and we make no doubt that His Lordship's action in regard to the financial question now waiting his decision, will fully realize the hope which he has in his recent tour evoked in the breasts of the millions whose destinies are committed to his care.

REVIEW.

The Rev. Mr. Bomwetsch's Bengali Testament.

We seldom in these columns take any notice of the Christian literature of the day, far less of translations of the Christian scriptures; but Mr. Bomwetsch's Bengali translation of the New Testament is so good, so vastly superior to all other previous translations that we deem it our duty, in the interests of Vernacular literature to note its publication. We often heard the complaint that the Bengali Bible was unreadable on account of its unidiomatic style, the harshness of its phraseology, and the obscurity of its meaning; that reproach has now been removed, from at least a part of the Bible, by Mr. Bomwetsch, as he has presented to us a readable Bengali translation of the New Testament. The Reverend gentleman tells us in his English Preface that he has been preparing for this work for nearly forty years, studying the New Tertament in the original Greek, and qualifying himself for its translation by reading extensively the Bengali literature of the day; and the result is answerable to the labour bestowed on its production. We do not say that Mr. Bomwetsch's translation is without fault, or that his Bengali is perfect, but we do say that it is greatly superior to the translation at present used by the Native Christians and distributed to non-Christians in the streets.

With a view to test the character of Mr. Bomwetsch's work we had the curiosity to compare it with the same part (the only part published) in a version prepared by a Committee appointed by the Calcutta Bible Society. As we had neither the leisure nor the inclination to go through the whole of the twenty-eight Chapters of the two translations, we fixed for examination one lay passage, namely, the celebrated Sermon on the Mount. Our readers will excuse us if our examination becomes somewhat minute and detailed.

In the first verse of the 5th Chapter it is said that the disciples came to Jesus. The Committee have rendered the world "came" into আসিল. Surely the honorific আসিলেন ought to have been used, as the apostles, in the estimation of Christians at least were distinguished personages. We use আসিল in connection only with common persons, and not respectable men. Mr. Bomwetsch rightly renders it আসিলেন.

Then follow the Beatitudes, which in our opinion have not been rightly translated by the Committee. "Blessed are the poor in spirit" is, to our thinking, an affirmative, proposition, and not an exclamation. The meaning is that those men who are poor in spirit are blessed; and the reason is assigned—"for theirs is the Kingdom of God." It is simply an affirmative and declaratory proposition, and in no sense an exclamation. But the Committee have turned it into an exclamation by translating it thus—ধন্য দীনাত্মারা. Mr. Bomwetsch correctly translates it into আত্মাতে দরিদ্রেরা ধন্য. The difference in the position of the word ধন্য alters the character of the sentence. The Committee make the Beatitudes throughout exclamatory and not affirmative.

In verse 21 occur the words, "Thou shalt not kill." The Committee render "kill" into নরহত্যা, which means killing a man. Why unnecessarily deviate from the text? Mr Bomwetsch properly renders it হত্যা simply. In the same verse the words "shall be in danger of the judgment" have been rendered by the Committee into বিচারের দায়ে পড়িবে. This to us is unintelligible; it conveys no meaning. Mr. Bomwetsch's দায়ী হইবে is intelligible.

In verse 34 "swear not at all" is translated by the Committee কোন দিব্যই করিও না which is less accurate than Mr. Bomwetsch's কোন মতেই দিব্য করিও না. The Committee's translation of the 37th verse runs thus:—তোমাদের কথোপকথনে হাঁ, হাঁ, কিম্বা না, না, বলিও; that is to say, "in your conversation say yes, yes; or no, no." What can be the meaning of this mystical formula? Are we to say yes, yes, to every thing; or no, no, to every thing? When are we to say yes, and when are we to say, no? Are we to say, yes and no, indiscriminately? Or are we to say them alternately? The Committee leave us quite in the dark. Mr. Bomwetsch throws a flood of light on the text by translating it thus:—তোমাদের কথাবার্ত্তায় যাহা হাঁ, তাহা হাঁ, যাহা না তাহা না হউক. Publicans, so far as we know, were collectors of taxes for the Romans in Judea; they did not appropriate the taxes to their own use. The Committee, therefore, incorrectly render the word "publican" in the 47th verse, into করগ্রাহক Mr. Bomwetsch's করসংগ্রাহক is the more correct rendering.

The 6th Chapter will not detain us long. Mr. Bomwetsch's মস্তক তৈলাভিষিক্ত করিবে এবং মুখ প্রক্ষালণ করিবে, in the 17th verse, is more elegant and classical than the Committee's মস্তকে তৈল মাখিও ও মুখ ধুইও. The Committee, in our humble opinion, have committed a serious mis-

take in their rendering of the 30th verse. They have entirely misunderstood the passage. The English text is as follows :—"Wherefore if God so clothe the grass of the field which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you, ye of little faith ?" What is the meaning of the words "much more" in the above text ? The argument in the text is evidently *argnmentum a fortiori*, from the less to the greater. The meaning of the text plainly is, if God takes such care of perishable things as the grass of the field, is there not greater reason that He will take care of men ? But the Committee do not so understand the text. Their rendering if re-translated into English would run thus :—"If God so clothe the grass on the field, which to day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven, will he not put more clothing on you ? তিনি কি আরও তোমাদিগকে পরিচ্ছন্ন করিবেন না ? Besides পরিচ্ছন্ন is here improperly used for "being clothed." Although the word পরিচ্ছদ means clothing, পরিচ্ছন্ন in Bengali always means "clean."

The last verse of the 6th Chapter runs thus :—"Take therefore no thought for the morrow ; for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." What is the meaning of the last clause of the verse—"sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof ?" Is the meaning not this ?—Every day has its own burden or evil ; and that burden or evil is sufficient for it : there is no use of increasing that burden or evil by adding to it the burden of to-morrow. The Committee have translated it thus—দিনের ক্লেশ দিনের জন্য যথেষ্ট ; that is to say, "the trouble of day-light is enough for day-light." After reading this we are inclined to ask—What about রাত্রির ক্লেশ ? What about the trouble of the night ? Is not that sufficient for itself ? Mr. Bomwetsch translates it—যে দিনের কষ্ট সেই দিনের জন্যই যথেষ্ট,—a rendering as elegant as it is unambiguous.

At the risk of being thought tedious by our readers we shall note one or two passages in the 7th Chapter. In the translation of the 6th verse Mr. Bomwetsch's পা দিয়া মাড়ায় is more accurate than the Committee's পদতলে দলন করে, and his ছিঁড়িয়া more appropriate than the Committee's ছিঁড়িয়া. In the 7th verse we have —"knock, and it shall be opened unto you." The Committee render "knock unto" দ্বা মার, a phrase too vulgar to be used in sacred writings. Mr. Bomwetsch has দ্বারে আঘাত কর. In translating the 11th verse of this Chapter the Committee have committed the same serious mistake as they did in translating the 30th verse of the preceding Chapter. Their rendering may be thus re-translated.—"If ye then, being evil, know how to give good good things to your own children, then *in what greater meassure* shall your heavenly Father give good good things to his suppliants." That is to say, if human parents give one loaf to each of their children, God will give half a dozen loaves. The Committee do not seem to understand the *a fortiori* argument.

Once more and we shall have done. One would have thought that the Committee, on which there was a large number of Bengali gentlemen, would have attended, in their translation, to the rhythm and music of their language, especially as the Bengali is a highly musical language. But no trace of this is anywhere visible. TheCommittee do not seem to have music in their soul.The preoration of the Sermon on the Mount, the rendering of which we have been critising, is a fine one, and its English translation is richly musical. Here it is :—"Therefore whosoever heareth the sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock : And the rain descended and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house ; and it fell not : for it was founded upon a rock. And every one that heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand. And the rain descended and the floods came and the winds blew, and beat upon that house ; and it, fell ; and great was the fall of it." The above passage is thus translated by the Committee :

"অতএব যে কেহ আমার বাক্য শুনিয়া পালন করে, তাহাকে এমন একজন বুদ্ধিমান লোকের সদৃশ জ্ঞান করিতে হইবে, যে পাষাণের উপরে আপন গৃহ নির্ম্মাণ করিল। পরে বৃষ্টি পড়িল, বন্যা আসিল, এবং বায়ু বহিয়া সেই সেই গৃহে লাগিল, তথাপি উহা পড়িল না, কারণ পাষাণের উপরে উহার ভিত্তিমূল স্থাপিত ছিল। আর যে কেহ আমার এই সকল বাক্য শুনিয়া পালন না করে তাহাকে এমন এক জন নিবের্বাধ লোকের সদৃশ জ্ঞান করিতে হইবে, যে বালুকার উপরে আপন গৃহ নির্ম্মাণ করিল। পরে বৃষ্টি পড়িল, বন্যা আসিল, এবং বায়ু বহিয়া সেই গৃহে লাগিল, তাহাতে উহা পতিত হইল, এবং উহার পতন ভয়ানক।"

How bald, inelegant, languid, spiritless, unmusical and harsh !

Mr. Bomwetsch's translation of the same passage, which we give below, is fifty times better. It has rhythm, cadence and music :

"অতএব যে জন আমার এই সকল বাক্য শ্রবণ ও পালন করে, তাহাকে এমন একজন বুদ্ধিমান লোকের সঙ্গে তুলনা করা হইবে, যে আপন গৃহ পাষাণের উপরে নির্ম্মাণ করিল। পরে বৃষ্টিধারা পড়িতে লাগিল, বন্যা প্রবাহিত হইল, এবং ঝটিকা প্রধাবিত হইয়া সেই গৃহে আঘাত করিল, কিন্তু কিছুতেই তাহা পতিত হইল না। কারণ তাহার ভিত্তি পাষাণের উপরে স্থাপিত ছিল। আর যেজন আমার এই বাক্যগুলি শ্রবণ করে, কিন্তু পালন না করে, তাহাকে এমন এক মূর্খের সঙ্গে তুলনা করা হইবে, যে আপন গৃহ বালুকার উপরে নির্ম্মাণ করিল। পরে বৃষ্টিধারা পড়িতে লাগিল, বন্যা প্রবাহিত হইল এবং ঝটিকা প্রধাবিত হইয়া সেই গৃহে আঘাত করিল, আর তদ্দণ্ডেই তাহা পতিত হইল, এবং তাহার পতন ভয়ঙ্কর পতন হইল।"

We have said enough, we think, to show the great superiority of Mr. Bomwetsch's translation to that of the translation of the Committee of the Bible Society ; and that it is superior to the current version goes without saying. It would be presumptuous on our part to suppose that our opinion would have the weight of a feather in influencing the mind of the Bible Society ; but it behoves them, after this exposure, to consider whether they should allow their translation Committee to carry on their labours. The best thing the Bible Society can do is to adapt Mr. Bomwetsch's readable version, which, in a second edition, may be further improved by Mr. Bomwetsch himself with the help of some Bengali Christian gentlemen who have good knowledge of Bengali and some knowledge of Greek and Biblical criticism. We have heard it objected to Mr. Bomwetsch's version that it is too high Bengali. High and low are relative terms, and what is high to one is low to another. To those missionaries who know only the *patois* of the Rice-Christians of Kishnaghur, Mr. Bomwetsch's diction may appear too high, simply because they are conversant only with the lowest form of speech in the country ; but it will not appear high to the Hindu community generally. Any one who has mastered the mere rudiments of the Bengali language can easily understand Mr. Bomwetsch's version. Its diction is not so high as that of the publications of the Brahma Samaj, or the common Hindu religious books that are read by the million. Besides, is the language of the Bible to be brought down to the low level of the Chandals of Furreedpore and the boatmen of Naldanga ? If so, the translators of the Revised Version of the English Bible made a great mistake in not giving to the English nation the Bible in the dialect of the fishwives of Billingsgate. The charge of the "too high Bengali" against Mr. Bomwetsch's version is simply absurd. In the opinion of competent Bengali scholars, it is neither too high nor too low—it is the avergae Bengali of every day-life.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

TUESDAY next, the 15th instant, having been fixed for the Municipal Elections, the Lieutenant-Governer has been pleased to direct that all public offices in Calcutta under the Government of Bengal shall be closed on that day.

5

IT HAS BEEN notified that an Examination for the Gilchrist Scholarship will be held on Monday, the 11th January, 1886 and the following days, at the Calcutta Madrasha at 10 A. M.

WE ARE GLAD to see that His Excellency the Viceroy will, as we had ventured to suggest some time ago, preside at the annual Convocation of the Calcutta University as Chancellor, to be held at the Senate House on the 17th Instant. His Excellency's speech and that of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, as Vice-Chancellor, will be looked forward to with great interest.

WE ARE happy to welcome in our midst Viscount Clandeboye, the eldest son of Lord Dufferin, who arrived at Calcutta by the last mail. His Lordship had broken journey at Madras, where he was a guest at the Government House for a few hours. Lord de Grey, the son of our late Viceroy, it will be remembered, paid our country a visit during his father's viceroyalty. Major Hamilton a brother of Lady Dufferin, has also come out with the noble Viscount, and will be attached to the Viceroy's staff.

FOR THE first time the claims of Orissa in the Local Legislative Council have been recognized by Government, and Orissa was worthily represented by the Hon'ble Kumar Baikantha Nath Dey Bahadur, son of Raja Shamanand Dey, Zemindar, Balasore. We hear his term expires on the 18th of December. As Orissa is an important province in the territories of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, it will be a great advantage to the people of that province if the Hon'ble Kumar were re-appointed. As Sir Rivers Thompson well said in a speech in Orissa, that there were many temptations besetting the life of a young man of wealth and position, and chief among them was the temptation to lead a life of ease and indolence. The Kumar had not done this. He had interested himself largely in all local affairs, and he had supported at his own expense schools and other institutions, besides representing Orissa in the Bengal Legislative Council. Possessed of a strong common sense, high character, and wellversed with the wants and wishes of the people, he is a most popular and useful representative of Orissa. We hope His Honor will not grudge this generous concession to the people of Orissa.

WE ARE GLAD to notice that some of the private colleges of Calcutta are coming to the fore in encouraging and supplementing the efforts of the Subordinate Educational Institutions of the town. The Metropolitan Institution, the Ripon College, and the City College have each admitted a boy free this year, from amongst such students of the Bowbazar Government aided Vernacular school as passed in their first attempt the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination in the first division but have not got the Government scholarship. The privilege, we understand, will be extended every year. This is as it should be, and we are sure the Bowbazar school authorities will be deeply grateful to the public spirited managers of the Colleges mentioned above.

A LARGEL Y attended special Durbar was held at the Belvedere on Wednesday last, for the purpose of conferring on Rajas Surendranarain Sing of Bhagulpore, Promotho Bhusun Deb Roy of Naldanga, Rai Gunga Bisto Rai Bahadur, and Rai Khetter Chunder Banerjee Bahadur, Government contractors, Moulvi Mahammad Yusuf Khan Bahadur of Calcutta and Rai Kedar Nath Chatterjee Bahadur of Serampore their respective titles. The usual ceremonies attendant on the occasion were gone through, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor individually addressed the recipients of the titles in suitable terms. Raja Surendranarain Sing, it may not be generally known, has contributed towards the Bhagulpore water-works, of which the foundation-stone was laid by Sir Rivers Thompson some two years ago, the munificent sum of one lakh of rupees. The ceremony closed with the usual distribution of *attar* and *pan* to guests presented by His Honor and his Secretaries.

A COUNTER MEMORIAL, is, we understand, in the course of circulation for signatures in Burdwan, praying for the re-location of the Commissioner's office at that place. Some local magnates and government officials, are it is said, interesting themselves in the matter in as much as it will be to their advantage if the office be not located at Hooghly, as preyed for in the original memorial. The original memorialists have it appears to us, made out a strong case for themselves, by quoting the facts and figures that we referred to in a recent issue and the Government should guard itself against a measure wherby the interest of the greater part of the Division are likely to suffer.

WE HAVE received a telegram from Katak to the effect that all sections of the community view with alarm the proposal to remove the Civil Courts which now occupy a central part of the town, to the Circuit house situated at a great distance from the present site of the Courts. Suitors are already subjected to great hardships owing to the Collectorate office being some way off from the the Civil Courts and their removal to the farthest extremity of the town will add to their difficulties. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the course of his recent tour must have had ample opportunities of judging for himself and we trust that the above represention will be taken into consideration before any final arrangement is arrived at.

MATTERS are, after all, settling down in Nepal. The new Prime Minister Bir Sumsher Jung is said to have succeeded in preventing the occurrence of disturbances at the capital and Government officers, most of whose status the revolution does not seem to have affected in any way, are reported to be performing their duties regularly and efficiently. The Nursing brothers, and Generals Pudma Jung and Runbir Jung, who took shelter at the Residency on the death of Randeep Sing and members of the Minister's party who had fled, have been pursuaded to return to their homes and have been given permission to remove their families and effects wherever they like, as the Council does not deem it advisable to permit them to reside at Katamundu and for the matter of that, within the borders of Nepal. This in other words points to the wholesale deportation of the friends and supporters of the late Rundeep Sing, who may not unnaturally be looked upon as formidable political rivals in the future management of affairs in Nepal. The widow of Rundeep, also a refugee at the British Residency, has in the meantime sent up a petition, appealing to His Excellency the Viceroy, and General Jeeta Jung, who had for some days past been constantly following Lord Dufferin, has been urging on his Lordship his preferential claim as the son and heir of the late Jung Bahadoor, an ardent and devoted friend of the British. Rundeep's widow also, it is said, is a daughter of Jung Bahadoor. It is however not in the least likely that a prudent statesman like Lord Dufferin, will think it worth his while to meddle in the internal affairs of a state like Nepal, particularly considering that matters are gradually settling down there, when the complications in Burma and other important questions claim his undivided attention. Jeeta Jung has promised any amount of recruits for our new Goorkha regiments in exchange of British aid in restoring him to power. Bir Sumsher Sing on the other hand, and his newly elevated party, are, it is well-known, most friendly to our interest.

THE Calcutta public have been given an opportunity of inspecting the collection of Bengal art wares and articles of industry to be sent to the forthcoming London Indo-Colonial Exhibition. The exhibits have been arranged in the old Exhibition-wing of the Museum, now occupied by the Economic Section, and have been open to the public, for four days commencing with the 11th instant. The collection is of great variety and will worthily represent Bengal in the Indo-Colonial Exhibition. The chaste Silver filigree work from Dacca and Katak, Moorshidabad and Dinagepore ivory work, Dacca embroidery, brass ware from Hooghly and Moorshidabad, Bhagulpore Carpets, Monghyr straw, and ebony inlaid work, Bidri work from Poorneah and Moorshidabad are very fair representatives of their order. A model of the Temple of Juggurnath from Pooree, and the ethnological and military figures representing the entire native army of India in various uniforms, all the handiwork of native clay-modelers are the most noticeable and interesting features of the Collection. Sunday was set apart for native Ladies and a large number of whom, we understand availed themselves of the opportunity. We are requested to mention that the Calcutta Volunteer Band will play this evening at the exhibition.

THE STATEMENT that Burmah will not be annexed is, we think premature. His Excellency the Viceroy has no doubt indicated the extreme caution with which the question of the final arrangements for the Government of Upper Burmah is to be approached. Up to the present time we have not heard that any final decision has been arrived at. So far as that decision depends on the Government of India, the question has hardly been formally opened, nor can it be so opend until His Excellency returns to the seat of Government and meets his colleageus in Council. From what we have been able to gather the intention at present seems to incline towards beating the political bush for a fit successor to Theebaw from among the members of his family. We believe if Prince Nyoung Yan, who was at Calcutta, were alive he would have been at once placed on the throne, but unfortunately for the Burmese people, he is dead—Should however a member of the family be found fit to be intrusted with the administration, the probability is strong that he will be placed over the Burmese *gudi*. He will be a feudatory, pure and simple, having no power to hold communication with foreign powers, without the intervention of the British Resident, under whose advice he will have to act under all circumstances. If however the political scarches prove wholly resultless, the question of annexation will then come to the front, and it may at the last be resorted to, though that is a course which, it is said, will be adopted with the greatest reluctance. These are however questions of ways and means. The resources of Upper Burmah will hardly suffice to pay for an efficient administration such as an enlightend Government must establish for the good government of the country. Then again, most of the outlying districts of Upper Burmah are inhabited by savage tribes whom a native Government will be better able to govern and keep in check than an alien power. Under all circumstances annextion will not prove profitable, and is likely to involve complications in the future. We hope therefore that the Government will succeed in establishing and keeping up a native administration.

AT THE instance of the Mahomedan National Association, "Sir Rivers Thompson has appointed a Committee to enquire into the Educational Endowments founded by Mahomedans in Bengal Behar and Orissa. The members named are the Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Mr. Amir Ali, Nawab Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur, Nawab Mir Mahomed Ali and Mr. Nolan—the first acting as President, and the last as Secretary. The move is a good one, and we hope it will tend to promote the cause of Mahomedan Education. The most relentless blow to this cause was given by the resumption of the so-called invalid lakhraj tenures, which swept away most private endowments of the kind, for in pre-English period such endowments were mostly in land, with titles which were not susceptible of easy proving in an Anglo-Indian court, and no action now can mitigate the evil thereby caused. The uppermost feeling in those days was how to set aside the Permanent Settlement or as much of it as could be safely attempted. No plea for education or public charity found the smallest consideration and it is too late now to think of them. The endowments which have escaped the maws of resumption are now not many; but there are still a goodly number, and if the Committee should be able to ferret them out and get them out of the hands of unscrupulous and greedy custodians for restoration to their legitimate use, they will have done a great thing for the Mahomedan public. Nawab Abdul Latif has for a long time devoted much attention to the subject, and high credit is due to him for the pertinacity and zeal with which he made the Government restore the Mushin endowment to his correligionists, and in him the Committee will find an able, active, intelligent, and highly zealous coadjutor.

IF THE extraordinary and unprecedented run that the *Chaitanya Lilla* and *Pralhad Charit* have had on our stages has not been repeated in the case of *Buddhadeb Charita*, Babu Grish Chunder Ghose may will be congratulated on the success that has attended the latest out come of his dramatic genuis. It would be out of place to pose the critic, and to try to ascertain as to what may have led to any disparity in the success of the first named plays and the last, if desparity indeed there has been. Suffice it, however, to say that the extraordinary success of the former must have been largely due to the fact of their being the first of the passion plays of the modern stage of Bengal, and as such to have appealed forcibly to the religious instincts of an arduously religious people and to have captivated the imagination and innate good feelings of a sceptical audience whom a revolutionary system of education had strongly and not unnaturally worked upon. And if *Buddhadeb Charita* had been much less successful than it has been, there would not have been any scope for wonder, considering that the nature of the subject treated precludes its appealing so directly and so irresistibly to the feelings of a purely Hindoo audience. The masterly style, however in which these innate and apparently insurmountable difficulties have been got over, call for warm praise and commendation. Captious and unfriendly critics may think fit, for purposes of their own, to find fault with the slightest historical discrepency. But we for ourselves, are not prepared to endorse their views, inasmuch as we are inclined to think that much allowance ought to be made to meet dramatic requirements, and we do not think that Babu Grish Chunder Ghose has encroached in the domains of history far beyond what he may legitimately claim. Any writer on Budha coming after Mr. Edwin Arnolds' 'Light of Asia' must, in the nature of things, derive his inspiration largely from that exquisite and incomparable Idyll, and we are not surprised to see that the author of *Buddhadeb Charita* claims to be no exception. But even Mr. Arnolds' manner of treating the subject had to be departed from, for dramatic reasons and so cleverly has the departure been made, that Mr. Arnold himself, when he comes to Calcutta in the course of his present tour, and sees the hero of his poem on the stage, will, we venture to think, have little reason to regret the departrue. The get up of the play on the stage is excellent. The artistes who maintain the characters of *Siddhartha* and *Gopa*, acquit themselves in a highly creditable manner. No praise can be too high for the rendering of Buddha's appeal for mercy in the presence of King Bimbasara, which ultimately led to that monarch's conversion, and the wailings of Gopa on Buddha's secret flight from Kapilvastu. The chorus of the evil genii yields is no points to Bandmann's rendering of the celebrated scene of Hecate in Macbeth. We are glad to notice that the efforts of this popular caterer of amusement are appreciated and patronised by the public. Babu Grish Chunder Ghose has deserved well of his co-religionists and his countrymen by his endeavours to improve the moral tone of our stage, to popularise Hindoo religion, and to develop the slender literary and dramatic resources of the country. Our stage, as all right minded-men must concede, is after all beginning to be what it ought to be, namely a power for good in the country, and its influence must have been already felt, and strongly, to have succeeded in evoking hostile criticism in quarters in which the religion of the Hindoo is expected to find the least favour.

AFTER the leaking of the Matriculation questions at the first Bombay examination of this year, great care was taken in getting up a new set of papers, but as ill luck would have it it has proved equally abortive as the last examination. A set of

papers were produced which the majority of the candidates could make neither head nor tail of, so thoroughly illegible was the greater part of the questions. The *Times of India* speaking of the Arithmetic and Algebra paper says.—Our compositors are pretty clever at reading bad handwriting, but we doubt if they could make much of these singular hieroglyphyics. To Native students they must be an almost impenetrable mystery. The first question is quite illegible, most of the fractious having disappeared. One correspondent says that it looks more like Sanscrit than anything else; another that like the inside of Tony Lumpkin's letter, it is "all buz." Questions two, three, and five we are able, with much experience of bad handwriting, to decipher; but they have probably been too much for the majority of the boys. The fourth question is quite illegible. The first words of question six, which are run into one, may be interpreted by an expert into "By using," and elsewhere the symbol 'such' is used for 'sack,' a puzzle to lads not conversant with the mode of buying and selling coal in England. Number seven is comparatively clear, and the conundrum perhaps lies in the question itself—'Explain the terms factor, multiple, common manure.' "It will thus be seen that the candidates had to labour under insurmountable difficulties such as would warrant the public in demanding a further examination, or at any rate, a reasonable allowance for the shortcomings of the examination papers. It will however be a consolation to the Bombay undergraduates to learn that they do not occupy quite a unique position, for their breathern at Calcutta never had a better time of it when they had to do with lithographed papers. On one occasion when the Sanscrit papers fell short of the requisite number, an impromptu edition was arranged for in which Bombay types were largely used with a result not unsimilar to what the Bombay people in their turn are complaining of. On another occasion, we remember, a question from the Fairy Queen was set, and a verse could not be deciphered. The European officer in charge, who happened to have been a professor in one of the well-known colleges of Calcutta and as such was supposed to have explained the very stanza in the course of his lectures, had to be appealed to, but, strangely enough, could not help the candidates. A copy of the book was procured from the University Library and the learned professor not knowing where to look to for the passage, in his turn had to appeal to the dux of his class to help him out of the dilemma, and make over the book to him. Surely it were time that these things had ceased, and the University authorities benifited by experience.

A LARGELY attended and influential meeting of the European and native residents of Calcutta, under the presidency of Sir Rivers Thompson one of the Patrons of the Central Association, was held at the Town Hall on Thursday last, for organising a local Committee and Council of the National Association for supplying medical aid to the native women of India, better known as the Countess of Dufferin's Association. All the different sections of our society were very fairly represented. Amongst the movers and seconders of the resolution were His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, Nawab Abdul Latif Khan Bahadoor, Honble Peary Mohun Mookerjee and Dr. Coates. Mr. Broughton was at some pains in refuting the allegations of a contemporary that the funds would gradually drift into the hands of the Government, and said that the Committee and the Council appointed that day, would have their supreme and sole control. His Honor's announcement that the funds in Bengal had reached the respectable figure of 38,000 including the munificent donation of 8000 Rs from the illustrious Maharani Sarnamoye, was received with cheers. The following resolutions were passed:

That this meeting approves of and confirms the action that has been taken towards forming a Bengal Branch of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, and requests the following gentlemen and ladies to be Vice-Patrons and Vice-Patronesses.

That a General Council of Finance and Reference be formed for the control and direction of the Bengal Branch of the "National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to Women of India." That the Council be composed of the following gentlemen, and that they be empowered to draw up a body of bye-laws for the regulation of the Branch Association.

The Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mookerjee moved the next resolution, which was as follows:—That an Executive Committee be formed for the purposes of giving effect to the objects of the Associanion, and that the Committee consist of the following ladies and gentlemen.

The names of the Patrons, Vice-patrons and patronesses and those of the members of the Council and the Executive Committee are too numerous for the space at our command. But they have been judiciously selected, and are a guarantee that the funds will be devoted to their proper use.

EVERY one will be sorry to hear that the progress of the Viceroy's tour has been temporarily arrested, owing to His Excellency's being laid up with an attack of fever at Lucknow. The original arrangement was that the Viceroy would leave Lucknow on Wednesday and visit Cawnpore and Beneras on his way to Calcutta. It was subsequently arranged that His Excellency would leave Lucknow on Thursday and come down to the Metropolis direct, stopping only for a night at Beneras. This plan also has had to be abandoned and His Excellency does not leave Lucknow until to-day and is due at Calcutta on Wednesday, in consequence whereof the Viceregal Levee here has been postponed from Thursday to Friday. His Excellency, we are glad to learn, is doing well now, but sadly wants quiet and rest after the fatiguing excitement attendant on his recent visits to our Native States. The attack of fever is supposed to have been brought on by exposure. The Viceroy's indisposition must have been a great disappointment to the good people of Lucknow, who are understood to have made grand preparations for showing their respect to His Excellency.

En route from Agra to Lucknow, the Viceregal party made a brief stay at Dholepore where they arrived on the 3rd instsnt. Their Excellencies dined with the Maharaja in the evening and left Dholepore at 11 o'clock. Lucknow was reached at 9 a. m. on the following morning and the Viceroy received an address from the Municipal Corporation, an extract from which will be found in another coloumn. On Friday a Levee was held and in the afternoon Lady Dufferin presented new colours to the Leicestershire Regiment. On Saturday the Viceregal party paid a visit to the Exhibition; but in the evening the Viceroy was too indisposed to attend Lady Lyall's Garden Party, and the Reception at the Chutter Munzil fell through. Sunday found His Excellency no better. But although he could not be at the Residency in person, Lady Dufferin, attended by Lady Lyall, General Wilson and others, drove down to the old Ruins, where the veteran survivors of the famous Lucknow Seige were graciously received by Her Excellency the Countess. The following Talukdars of Oudh have had the honor of being specially introduced to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Lieutenant-Governor:—"Rája Ameer Hossain Khan Bahadur, Rana Shankar Baksh, C. I. E. Kunwar Hurnam Singh, Kunwar Pertab Narain Singh, Raja Madho Singh of Amethi, Raja of Bhinga, Raja Juag Mohun Singh of Chundapur.

PRINCE Alexander's counter-proposals have been rejected by the Servian Government and the Prince in reply, now insists on the previous conditions being accepted. The immediate resumption of hostilities, however, is postponed, as the Powers are intervening and have decided to insist upon the armistice being continued. A later telegram affirms that despite the deadlock between Bulgaria and Servia both the countries will remain on the defensive. In consequence, in the meantime, of the represetations of Prince Alexander and of those of the British Ambassador at Contantinaple the Porte has recalled the special Turkish delegates lately despatched to Philippopolis to re-establish the Government there. At a meeting of the Conference Said Pacha and the German Ambassador reproached the British Ambassador with obstructing the settlement of the question under discussion. Forty Servian soldiers have been shot for self-mutilation in order to escape further military service. Bulgaria and Servia have each presented a circular note to the Great Powers, invoking assistance forthe bringing about of a settlement of their dispute. Bulgaria asks the Powers to compel Servia to accept the conditions of an armistice. A Commission of the Great Powers will be appointed to fix the lines of demarcation of a neutral zone; also the arrange an armistice for four weeks. The *Times*, in a leading article, announces that negotiations between all the Powers have resulted in Germany, Austria, and Russia withdrawing their demand for restoration of the *status quo*.

ALL is quiet at Mandlay; the shops are open and trade is going on smoothly. The Irawady Flotilla Company have resumed their usual traffic. General Prendergast is the nominal head of the Government *pro tem* and the Council of Ministers under the supervision of Colonel Sladen, are carrying on the work of administration satisfactorily. The Ministers, acting on their own initiative, are sending notices to all officials in the districts, informing them that King Theebaw has abdicated the throne, and that the Council of Ministers has acquiesced in this step. All the offiials are to cotinue the administration just as though the King was still ruling, and to give every assistance to the British authorities. Every attempt is being made for stamping dacoity out of the country. Strict enquiries made by General Prendergast and Colonel Sladen have proved that on the night of the 29th ultimo, when, it was stated, considerable disturbances occurred, actually only one murder was committed, by a Chinaman, two miles from centre of the town. Colonel Sladen visited the Buddhist Archbishop by invitation. 200 priests were present. The Archbishop after a long talk dictated an edict to all Buddhists, ordering them to submit to British authority and to refute the falsehood regarding the British Government interfering with the Buddhist religion. Colonel Sladen has issued a proclamation, disarming the civil population. A force was held in readiness for pushing on an expedition to Bhamo. As a preliminary measure a small steam launch was sent up to survey the state of the river, which is reported to be difficult to navigate higher up the stream, notwithstanding which, the expidition left Mandalay on Monday last. Some dissatisfaction is expressed by the Europeans in British Burma headed by the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, at Tinedah Mengyee's being associated in the work of Government, as he it was that is said to have encouraged Theebaw in all his atrocities. Mr. Bernard the Chief Commissioner of Burma left Rangoon on the 9th instant for Mandlay where he has gone to assist in the work of the provisional Government. The Chamber of Commerce have, in the meantime, gone out of their way and advocated annexation, as likely to be most conducive to their interests in trade.

The Local Government has refused to recognize M. De Boutellier, the new French Consul at Mandalay, on the ground that he is accredited to the Court of King Theebaw, which is no longer existing. An unpleasantness having arisen between the *Times'* correspondent at Mandalay and Colonel Bengough, the chief of the Staff to General Prendergast, regarding the former's expostulation about the unguarded state of Mandalay, whereby dacoits were able to attack European and other houses at night time, he has been ordered to leave Upper Burma. Prize Agents are to be appointed to take the necessary measures in case permission should be received to treat as a prize of the army which has captured Mandalay, property and treasure which has fallen into its hands. It is reported that in addition to the treasure taken at Mandalay, twenty-two lakhs have been carried off by a Shan Chief to a village, 100 miles off. A gentleman passed through Bombay a few days since, who had been sent out by a syndicate of German bankers and London jewellers to proceed to Mandalay, to buy up Theebaw's State jewels. He is said to have unlimited sums of money at his disposal, and he was furnished with letters of recommendation from the Burmese Embassy at Paris. Theebaw was naturally an object of interest and curiousity at Rangoon where he arrived on board the Steamer *Thuria* on December 5. The Royal prisoners were not landed and no one was allowed to go on board. His presence however, excited great sympathy, an indication of which was given by some British Burmese gentlemen who took it into their head to call a public meeting to consider the propriety of presenting a memorial to the Government, praying for the reinstation of that Prince. Theebaw's destination was unknown for a time and it was rumoured that he would be deported to Calcutta, Aden, or Rutnagiry near Goa. But his present destination seems to be Madras for which place he left Rangoon on the 10th instant in the Steamer *Canning*.

GENERAL Prendergast has been appointed a Knight Commandar of the Bath.

THE French and Belgian Governments have come to terms relative to the refusal of the latter to adhere to the Monetary Convention.

ON December 7, Mrs. Grant Duff presided at the opening of the temporary Victoria Hospital for caste women, and delivered a speech assuring the large assemblage present, of her great interest in the scheme. The endowment fund has now reached over one lakh of rupees, and the Government will render the scheme some assistance.

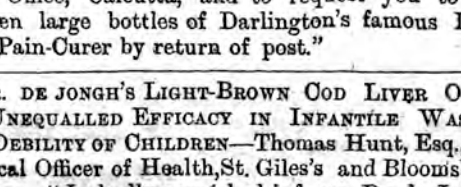
NEWS comes from the Soudan that Ambigol has been strongly reinforced. The railway torn up by the rebels between Wady Halfa and Akashey is being repaired. The Italians have assumed the civil administration of Massowah.

Darlington's Pain-Curer.—This famous and popular remedy is warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin. Per bottle Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2: Packing As. 8. The words Pain-Curer & No More Pains!!! are our Trade Marks. Darlington & Co., 49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta. ☞ Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington and Co., and beware of imitations.

Rani Rajbunsi Koomar, of Soorsund, Camp Nasrigunge in Dinapore, who has, with benefit to herself, adopted the use of Darlington's Infallible Pain-Curer for the last three years, writes again through Babu Hurrihur Inder Sahi, under date the 29th August 1883,—"I have to inform you that a remittance of Rs. 25 has to-day been made to your name by a Money Order on the General Post Office, Calcutta, and to request you to send me ten large bottles of Darlington's famous Infallible Pain-Curer by return of post."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN INFANTILE WASTING AND DEBILITY OF CHILDREN—Thomas Hunt, Esq., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes:—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed or more; and, as children generally like the state of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General." Dr. R. C. Croft, Author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes: "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find however, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London.

Advertisements.



Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver „ „ „	„	10 0 0
Steel „ „ „	„	6 0 0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver ...	„	6 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal.....	„	10 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	„	10 0 0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,

Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,

No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

NUBIAN
LIQUID WATERPROOF
Blacking
Self-Shining. No Brushes Required.
Applied with a sponge attached to cork. Gives an instantaneous, brilliant, and elastic polish, which lasts a week in wet or dry weather. Does not injure leather nor soil the clothing. For all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and leather goods.
NUBIAN METAL POLISH Produces without labour an instantaneous polish on Brass, Copper, Britannia Metal, and Harness Accoutrements, &c. Application simple, effect lasting.
NUBIAN JAPAN BLACKING In stone bottles. For daily household use. Gives a brilliant polish.
NUBIAN PLATE POWDER, for Silver ware. NUBIAN HARNESS OIL & POLISH COMBINED, in stone bottles. NUBIAN PET BOOT POLISH, for Ladies' use only. Our goods obtainable everywhere.
THE NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 8 & 9, Hosier Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICE.

Offers are invited for the following articles which are open to sale at the Office of the District Engingeer, Backergunge.

		Present value.
1.	Crobwinch ...	Rs. 150
2.	Ships pumps ...	„ 100
I.	Pantoon boat ...	„ 300

HERBERT MOSLEY,
Chairman Road Cess Committee,
Backergunge.

3rd December 1885.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000	
Subscribed Capital	£2,500,000	
Paid up Capital	£625,000	

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,340,918
Annuity Fund	£500,276

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

Local Life Manager for India, CHARLES J. G. PATERSON, 1, Hasting Street.

Solicitors,—MORGAN & CO., 1, Hasting Street.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

GENERAL.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

Commander-in-Chief in India.

SEE

Portrait and Memoir

IN THE

INDIAN JURIST

1st December, 1885

Single Copy, *Cash*, 1. Re. post free

"Indian Jurist" Office, Madras. } J. PEMBERTON, Agent.

GRIMAULT & CO.,

Pharmaceutical Chemists,

Paris: RUE VIVIENNE, 8. Paris.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottle.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES & INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system, as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches) and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

GRIMAULT & CO'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

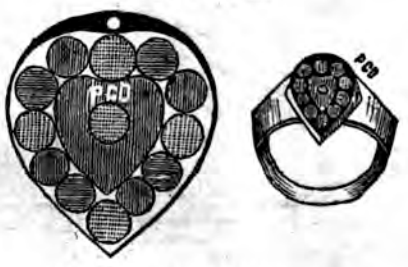
This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guys Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULTS GUARANA acts "like a charm."

"Grimaults Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for SICK HEADACHE."—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY and all disorders proceeding from derangements of the Stomach or BOWELS.

AGENTS—BATHGATE & CO.—SMITH STANISTREET & Co. BONNERJEE & CO., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS, Calcutta; TREACHER & Co. Bombay; BARRIE & Co. MADON & Co., and NORTON & Co. Madras; PLOMER & Co. Lahore: PEAKE ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; RIGGS & Co. Bangalore; and at all respectable Chemists.

ELECTRO-GALVANIC LOCKET
AND
RING.



MANUFACTURED BY
P. C. DASS.
No. 34, Baneatollah Lane, Puttuldangah
CALCUTTA.

WONDERFUL REMEDY
FOR
ALL SORTS OF DISEASES.

Man and woman, how happy would they be,
If from disease and pain they could be free.
He therefore is a true friend to his race,
Who from this world these scourges will efface.
Beauty, rank, honor, fame and boundless wealth,
Are worthless empty bubbles without health.
Yes, health, the priceless gift of God to man,
Confer'd on him when first the world began.
Possess'd of this the richest of treasure,
Our joy and delight would know no measure.
Depriv'd of this, from whate'r direful cause,
By blind or rude neglect of Nature's laws.
Oh, how pitiable becomes our state,
How cruel the stings of relentless fate:
In vain the splendour of our mansion grand,
And all the luxury at our command,
In vain the velvet couch and rocking chair;
But stay! give not yourself up to despair.
Send for the Charm Locket & Magic Ring,
Invigorating health they always bring.*

* Persons habitually using the Ring or Locket will evade attacks of contagious diseases.

RING ... Re. 1-8 each; per dozen Rs. 15
LOCKET ... Rs. 1-4 „ „ „ 12
Packing & Postage from 1 to 6—annas 5.
„ „ „ 7 to 12—annas 10.

Goods will be sent by Value-payable Parcel or on receipt of remittance. For Rings measurement should be sent.

Inundations Distress Relief Fund.

A Meeting of the Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to collect funds for the relief of sufferers from the effects of the late floods, was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday, the 3rd instant, when the following subscriptions were announced: Further subscriptions are earnestly solicited, and will be received by the Bank of Bengal or its Branches and by District Officers.

		Rs.
Sir Rivers Thompson	...	1,000
H. H. Maharaja of Durbhanga	...	2,500
H. H. the Maharani of Durbhanga	...	500
Nawab Abdul Gunny Meah and „ Ahsanoollah Bahadur	...	8,000
Babu Joykissen Mookerjee	...	1,000
Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore K. C. S. I.	...	2,500
Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.	...	1,000
„ Pran Kissen Law & Co.	...	1,000
„ Begg, Dunlop & Co.	...	500
Maharaja Norendro Krishna Bahadur	...	500
Messrs. Geo. Henderson & Co.	...	250
„ Schoene, Kilburn & Co.	...	250
H. A. Cockerell Esq.	...	200
Babu Bejoy Kissen Mukerjee	...	100
S. E. J. Clarke Esq.	...	50
Babu Mohohur Mukerjee	...	50
„ Hurryhur Mukerjee	...	50
„ Nobokissen Mukerjee	...	10
Total.....		19,460

S. E. J. CLARKE,
Secretary,
Inundations Distress Relief Fund.

GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

An Examination for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Department of this College will be held on 18th January 1886. For fuller particulars see Gazettes of India and Calcutta, or apply to the Principal.

Seebpore, 5th December 1885.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

Description of a Large Clock now under Construction by the undersigned, which will be on view at their show Rooms during October.

THE CLOCK is an 8 day spring striking clock, striking the hours on a large full toned gong and chiming the quarters on 8 Bells, which can be changed to the Cambridge chimes (which are on 4 Bells.) In connection with the clock there is a perpetual Calendar which gives the correct days of all the various months including the 29 days of February in the Leap year. There is also a military Procession worked by the clock representing various branches of the British Army consisting of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry and the staff in review order, there is also a sentry on duty who salutes, a Drummer who beats the Drum, a Bugler who raises his Bugle to his mouth every few minutes, the whole of these figures are arranged at the top of the dial. There is also a Musical Instrument which is discharged by the clock and plays whilst the Procession is marching in review.

Near the bottom of the clock is placed a military Band which is concealed by a curtain and which is raised every hour when the Music is playing and the procession moving and falls again immediately after the clock has struck and remains drawn until the next hour. The case is made of Ebonized Mahogony and is about 6 feet high, 3 feet 6 inches wide and 2 feet 6 inches deep, ornamented with Brass mounts consisting of a large Vase at top and a large Pine at each corner of top of body of case, a large bell shaped dome with brass ornaments, each side of body of case in front are brass figures flowers and wreaths and is supported on Lions Claw-feet with men's heads. The circles on the dial to show minutes, hours, days of the month &c., are engraved and silvered, the centre and sides of the dial are richly enamelled. At the sides of the Case are massive brass ornamental handles and ornamental fret work.

COOKE & KELVEY
CALCUTTA,
MANUFACTURERS
Of the Large Mechanical and Musical Clocks Supplied to the Government of India
ALSO
Manufacturers of the Oriental Musical and Mechanical Clock,
Supplied to the Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tgore.
WATCHMAKERS
COOKE & KELVEY

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

ALBERT NURSERY.

No. 20 GRAND TRUNK ROAD,

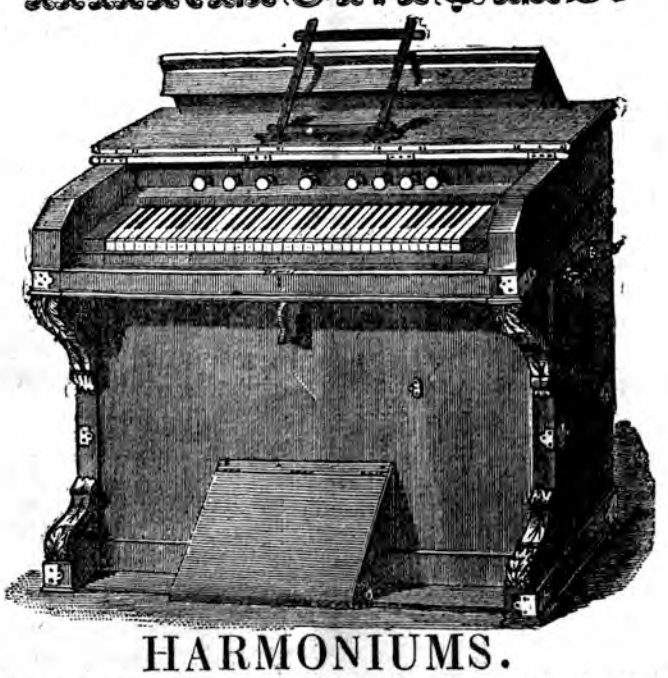
Sitee, Calcutta.

RARE and genuine mango grafts of upwards of 50 qualities, Litchis of the superior kinds and other fruit plants, and seedlings, foreign and indigenous, crotons, begonias, aralias, anthuriums, dieffenbachias, marantas, ferns and lycopodiums, creepers, and other flower and ornamental foliaged plants and shrubs of the choicest varieties and acclimatised and imported flower and vegetable seeds from the first seedsmen, are carefully packed and despatched at reasonable rates. Catalogues on application with one anna postage stamp.

TARINY CHURN GHOSE B.A., B.L.
Proprietor.

HARMONIUMS.

HAROLD AND CO.
CALCUTTA,



HAROLD AND CO.
CALCUTTA.

HARMONIUMS.

HARMONIUM, "**DOUBLE DIAPASON,**" 5 OCTAVES, 14 STOPS, IN SOLID POLISHED OAK CASE ... ... Cash Rs. 500
HARMONIUM, 5 OCTAVES, 13 STOPS, IN POLISHED PLAIN OAK CASE ... ... „ „ 450
HARMONIUM, 5 OCTAVES, 8 STOPS, IN SOLID POLISHED OAK CASE .. ... „ „ 250
HARMONIUM, 5 OCTAVES, 3 STOPS, IN POLISHED SOLID OAK CASE ... ... „ „ 200
HARMONIUM, "**NEW MODEL COTTAGE,**" 5 OCTAVES, IN POLISHED SOLID OAK CASE ... ... „ „ 160
HARMONIUM, "**GOTHIC COTTAGE,**" 5 OCTAVES, SOLID AMERICAN WALNUT CASE ... ... „ „ 150
HARMONIUM, WITH EXPRESSION STOP, 5 OCTAVES, PLAIN OAK CASE .. „ „ 135
HARMONIUM, 5 OCTAVES, IN PLAIN OAK CASE ... ... „ „ 120
HARMONIUM, 4 OCTAVES, IN PLAIN OAK CASE ... ... „ „ 100
HAROLD & CO.'S "**HARMONINO,**" 4 OCTAVES, from F to F, of SOLID WOOD, with EXPRESSION KNEE SWELL .. .. „ „ 90

The "**Harmonino**" is in fact a small Harmonium, adapted for music with Harmony. The voicing is peculiarly soft and sympathetic, and all the marks of expression can be produced by the knee-swell.

HAROLD & CO.'S "**Melodino,**" 3 Octaves, from F to F, of SolidWood, with expression Knee-Swell . „ „ 75

The above exquisitely toned Instrument has been made expressly for the performance of Melodies, Tunes, Songs, and for any kind of solo for the Voice, the Flute the Violin, the Cornopean, or for any other Solo Instrument. Music written for the abo ve Instruments, either with or without accompaniment for the Piano, can be played on the "Melodino."

HAROLD & CO., 3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

F. & C. OSLER
Calcutta,

CLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. / PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. / CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS
CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.
MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF
KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.
MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL
Table Glassware.
MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER
Glass Furniture.
IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH, AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE
Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC
Venetian Mirrors.
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL
Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden Calcutta. Post free, at—4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11' 16 oz., Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad. Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current Accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits of money received for fixed periods and interest allowed thereon at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the HeadOffice and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BY APPOINTMENT,

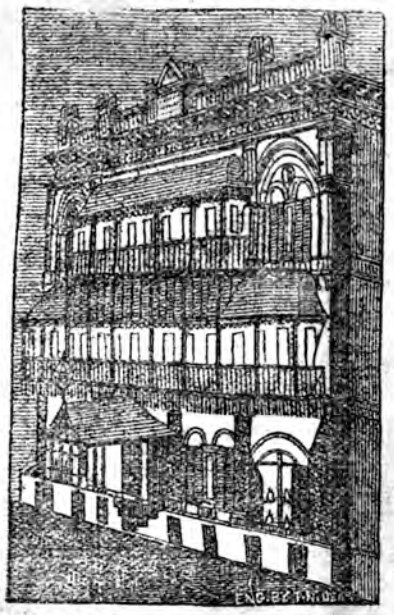
To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj

OF BURDWAN.

B. L. SEN & CO.,

KOBIRAJ, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.

Adi Ayur Veda Medical Hall,



No. 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.

CALCUTTA

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 4 *Annas*

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens week and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1 *Postage &c.,* 6 *Annas.*

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising, seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleet, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weekness of the brain from excessive mental labour, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 *grains Per Rupee or Rs.* 24 *per Tolah.*
Postage 4 *Annas.*

All the above preparations are prefectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

A detailed Price List and book of direction of other important medicines may be had gratis on application.

BENOD LAL SEN KOBIRAJ,
Proprietor.

THE SANSKRIT BOOKS FOR SALE.

মূল, শ্রুতি, সূত্র, ভাষ্য, টীকা ও দীপিকা (যাঁহার যাহা আছে) এবং বাঙ্গালা নুবাদ সহিত নিম্নলিখিত গ্রন্থ গুলি বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত আছে। ১৬ খানি উপনিষৎ—মূল্য ১৫।৵০ আনা। পঞ্চদশী—মূল্য ৬।০ টাকা, মাশুল ৵০ আনা। মহর্ষি কপিল-প্রণীত "সাংখ্যদর্শন" প্রবচন-ভাষ্য সহিত—মূল্য ৪৲ টাকা, মাশুল তিন আনা। পাতঞ্জলদর্শন—মূল্য ১।৵০ আনা, মাশুল /০ আনা। শাণ্ডিল্যসূত্র বা ভক্তি-মীমাংসা—মূল্য ১৲ টাকা, মাশুল /০ আনা। সাংখ্য-সার—মূল্য ১।৵০ আনা, মাশুল /০ আনা। দুইটী টীকা সহিত বেদান্তসার এবং সিদ্ধান্তবিন্দুসার, নিরঞ্জ-নাষ্টক ও হস্তামলক একত্রে এই চারি খানির—মূল্য ১।৵০ আনা, মাশুল /০ আনা। শঙ্করাচার্য্যের আত্মবোধ ও অপরোক্ষানুভূতি একত্রে এই দুই খানির মূল্য ১৲ টাকা, মাশুল /০ আনা। প্রবোধ-চন্দ্রোদয় নাটক ও শঙ্করাচার্য্যের তত্ত্বোপদেশ একত্রে এই দুই খানির মূল্য ২।০ আনা, মাশুল ৵০ আনা। শ্রীমহেশচন্দ্র পাল, যোড়াসাঁকো ১৪১ নং বারাণসী ঘোষের ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা।

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS:

WHOLESALE, RETAIL & GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, IMPORTERS OF

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

Fitted with Patent Lever Locks and Duplicate Keys.

Length.....	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36 inches.
Breadth ...	10	12	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24 „
Depth	8½	11	12	14	15	17	18	20	21	23	24 „
Rs.....	42-0	50-0	55-0	60-0	65-0	70-0	80-0	90-0	100-0	110-0	120-0 each.

Wrought-iron Bands with Hasps and Staples for Padlocks are fitted when extra security is required, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under:—

Rs.	15-0	15-0	15-0	19-0	19-0	19-0	23-0	23-0	26-0	26-0	26-0 each.

Capacity of above Safes for holding Rupees, if in Bags, containing one thousand each.

Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000 each.

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

T. E. Thomson & Co. have also always in stock Fire and Thief-Resisting Safes of Messrs. Chubb and Milners make.

CASH AND PAPER BOXES.

LOCKS OF ALL KINDS AND AT VARIOUS PRICES.

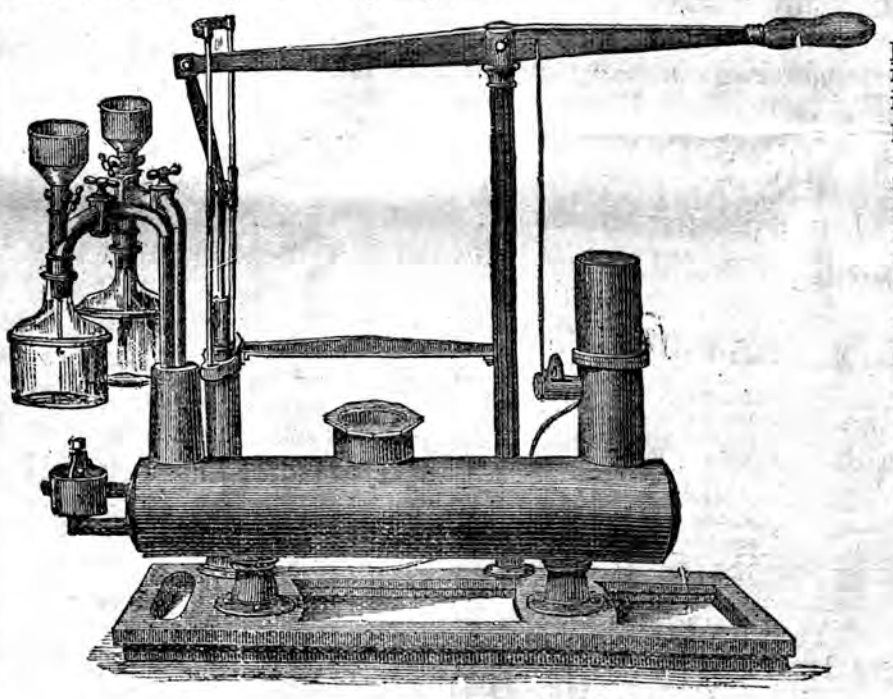
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 20 minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 190

For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 275

For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 375

Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ... Cash Rs. 10-4

Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.

Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c. ... ... Cash Rs. 22

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1*s* 6*d*, 3*s*, 5*s*. 6*d*.,

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

NO MORE PAINS !!!

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for pains in the Back, Lumbago, pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.

☞ The words PAIN-CURER and NO MORE PAINS !!! are our Trade Marks.

DARLINGTON & Co.,
49, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

☞ Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and wrapper of Darlington & Co., and beware of imitations.

Mrs. A. Greenway writes from Umballa.—"Please send me by return post 6 bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as I CANNOT DO WITHOUT IT. IT HAS BEEN OF GREAT USE TO MY FAMILY, SAVED ME."

Mr. St. John Buchan, Member of the Royal College of Engineers, M. R. A. S., author of "In the City of Palaces," "Madras or the Benighted City," and a gentleman, of independent means, writes from Lawrie and Statten's Hotel, Allahabad,—"Will you kindly say who is agent here for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER? My wife has been deriving much benefit by its use in Bangalore, and has run short of her supply. It was recommended to her by a lady friend in Southern India and has worked like a charm."

Mr. W. A. DuCasse, of Akola. Berar, in ordering for another supply of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, says,—"It has done so much good amongst the people of this place that they have not left me one for my own use."—20-2-83.

Mr. F. A. Jackson, of the Chief Court Punjab, Lahore, writes.—"Please send me at your earliest convenience two large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, as I have nearly run out of the supply I got from you some time ago. I HAVE NEVER COME ACROSS ANYTHING TO EQUAL IT. I will thank you to let me have the Pain-Curer by V. P. Post as soon as possible."

Eminent medical men largely prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as the only remedy that has successfully bottled with the most stubborn and inveterate of ailments. There are thousands of living witnesses to attest to the benefit derived by this great modern invention. When the injection of morphia into the system, and other appliances have failed, DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER has come as a boon and a ministering angel to bed-ridden and suffering humanity and acted like a charm. Every family should keep a small quantity for cases of any emergency. To out-station residents, it is simply indispensable.

Mr. Taschand writes from Saugor.—"Will you kindly send me by Value Payable Post four more bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, large size, as I find it to be a very useful and necessary medicine to keep handy."

Rani Rajbunsi Koomar, of Soorsund, Camp Nasrigunge in Dinapore, who has, with benefit to herself, adopted the use of DARLINGTON'S INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER for the last three years, writes again through Baboo Hurrihur Inder Sahi, under date the 29th August 1883,—"I have to inform you that a remittance of Rs. 25 has to-day been made to your name by a Money Order on the General Post Office, Calcutta, and to request you to send me ten large bottles of DARLINGTON'S famous INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER by return of post."

Rajah S. S. Ghosal, that independent gentleman of Bhoikoylas, Kidderpore, has for the last four years, used DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, (large bottles), and found the medicine efficacious in every instance.

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., ordered a couple of large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, found it efficacious, and has adopted the medicine for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a hundred large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, his Private and Military Secretary.

Lalla Kunny Lall of Jumna Pershad & Co., Bankers of Mozufferpore, writes.—"Please send me another dozen, small bottles, of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, I have used it on the ringworm, and pains on the back, and it has cured them."

Nawab Mir Laik Ali Khan Bahadoor, following the footsteps of his good and illustrious father, also patronizes the medicine ordering large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER by the dozen.

Baboo Suttis Chunder Chowdery, an influential Zemindar of Ramgopalpore, Mymensing, remitted Rs. 50, and ordered a couple dozen large phials of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER.

General Jeet Jung Bahadoor, Rana, of Nepal, has also from time to time taken large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER.

Mr. M. Hla Oung, the present Asst. Comptroller General of Bengal, writes:—DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER is indeed a wonderful discovery. It has proved very useful to my family.

☞ Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington and Co., and beware of imitations.

TERMS FOR OUT-STATION RESIDENTS.

☞ Out-Station residents ordering a dozen of either large or small phials will get them **free of packing and postage**, at any destination, or place of residence, provided their orders are accompanied with Money Orders.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES,
CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER
FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.
738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4/1 *Camac Street.*

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT.

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

C. LAZARUS & CO.

GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS
56, 59, 60, 61 & 62, BENTINCK STREET,
CALCUTTA.

—oo—

FURNITURE.

For the Hall, Library, Dining Room and Drawing Room &c. A large variety of the newest and most elegant designs in teak, mahogany, walnut and other woods.

ART FURNITURE AND MIRRORS.

All gilt, white and gold, walnut, and ebony and gilt and Rosewood, in all styles, and suitable for complete furnishing consisting of suites of furniture, upholstered in the latest fashion with the richest Damasks, Tapestries, Reps and Velvets and suited to all tastes, Cabinets, Tables, Whatnots, Brackets and Mirrors.

CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, AND CANDELABRA.

A magnificient display of the richest cut crystal, and colored glass Chandeliers, from 2 to 200 lights.

TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE.

Consisting of sets for 12 or more persons, and a vast assortment of fancy articles in colored and other glass.

LAMPS.

Single and Duplex punkah proof, the only ones suitable for India. All of Messrs. Hinks and Son's manufacture.

EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN.

Breakfast, Tea, and Dinner services by the best makers. Fancy Porcelain, and a splendid collection of other art ware on view, specially adapted for presentation.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co's tables have been supplied everywhere and have given universal satisfaction. Fitted with Cushions on our own principle, which are so generally appreciated throughout the country.

BILLIARD AND POOL BALLS

And all other accessories always in Stock.
Catalogues of each department of C. L. & Co's. business post free on application.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As
Per Month	1	2
,, Annum	11	8
,, Single Copy	0	8
IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8
RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.